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Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 62/175, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity", the present report summarizes the work done by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in support of Member States in their efforts to counter transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, as well as in preventing crime and reinforcing criminal justice systems. The report also contains information on efforts to strengthen the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, with a focus on the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body, and on the financial situation of the Office and the funding structure of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. The report includes information on emerging policy issues and responses to those issues. Further, information is provided pursuant to Assembly resolution 62/173, entitled "Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice". Finally, the report contains recommendations aimed at enhancing the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 62/175 of 18 December 2007, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity", the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing technical assistance to Member States in that area; noted the importance of continuing to enable Member States to strengthen their capacity in developing abilities to combat kidnapping and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to continue to provide technical assistance and cooperation in that area; and urged UNODC to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and regional organizations that have mandates related to transnational organized crime. The Assembly also drew attention to the emerging policy issues identified in the report of the Secretary-General (A/62/126) and invited UNODC to explore, within its mandate, ways and means of addressing those issues. It urged Member States to develop national and regional strategies and other necessary measures, in cooperation with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, to address effectively transnational organized crime and urged them to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the United Nations conventions and protocols related to transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism. The Assembly also requested UNODC to enhance its technical assistance to Member States to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism and encouraged Member States to take relevant measures to ensure the use and application of the relevant United Nations standards and norms. Finally, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-third session, a report on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses.

II. Enhancing international cooperation and responses to transnational organized crime

A. Combating transnational organized crime

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

2. A priority of UNODC is to promote the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[1] which continue to attract adherence. During the reporting period, 10 States ratified the Organized Crime Convention (a total of 144 ratifications), 7 States ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (a total of 119 ratifications), 6 States ratified the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (a total of 112 ratifications), and 12 States ratified the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

Ammunition (a total of 74 ratifications). UNODC has published the *travaux préparatoires* (official records),[2] which provide comprehensive background information on the drafting of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols.

Implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

3. At its third session, held in Vienna from 9 to 18 October 2006, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime adopted four decisions: on the reporting mechanism (decision 3/1), on international cooperation in criminal matters (decision 3/2), on implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the Migrants Protocol (decision 3/3) and on technical assistance (decision 3/4). In its decision 3/2, the Conference endorsed the proposal by the Secretariat for an online directory of central authorities dealing with requests for international cooperation in criminal matters, and requested UNODC to organize workshops for such authorities, as well as for liaison magistrates and judges, prosecutors and practitioners. In seeking the most efficient way to implement decision 3/2, UNODC formed an open-ended advisory group to provide assistance and guidelines for the preparation and organization of the workshops on international cooperation in criminal matters, with a view to promoting the effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the Organized Crime Convention. Five workshops have been held to date[3] and further workshops are planned. The workshops have brought together central and other competent authorities to discuss issues and obstacles in carrying out international legal cooperation.

4. Pursuant to Conference decision 3/4, the Open-ended Interim Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance held a meeting in Vienna from 3 to 5 October 2007. It requested the Secretariat to develop an efficient and user-friendly information-gathering tool in the form of a computer-based checklist and to begin developing comprehensive software-based information-gathering tools for the Organized Crime Convention and each of its Protocols. The working group also requested the Secretariat to submit to the Conference, at its fourth session, proposals for specific technical assistance activities to help countries implement the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols. The Conference will hold its fourth session in October 2008.

Promoting ratification and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto

5. Since the adoption by the General Assembly of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, it has been a top priority of UNODC to promote universal ratification of those instruments and provide assistance to States seeking to ratify and implement them. A series of technical assistance and capacity-building activities were undertaken in the reporting period to develop and implement projects covering a wide range of issues related to transnational organized crime.[4]

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[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.V.5.

[3] For further details on four of the workshops, see E/CN.15/2008/4. The fifth workshop was held in Dakar on 10-12 June 2008.

[4] For a more comprehensive description of these activities, see E/CN.15/2008/4.

6. In October 2007, UNODC conducted a course in the United Arab Emirates, for prosecutors and judges from Iraq, on the United Nations *Counter-Kidnapping Manual*. In the area of witness protection, UNODC organized training workshops for law enforcement officials, prosecutors, members of the judiciary and legislators in Georgia, Guatemala and Panama. UNODC also conducted assessment missions on witness protection in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Guatemala. The Colombia-based UNODC project on preventing and combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms and ammunition developed a train-the-trainer course used to train 1,498 members of law enforcement institutions in 30 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

7. UNODC has developed and disseminated tools and manuals to combat transnational organized crime and published a number of studies on problems posed by such crime. It has begun to develop an implementation handbook and checklist to complement the *Legislative Guides for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*.[5]

8. The Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, first published in October 2006, was updated in 2007, and the development of an advanced operational training manual on protection of victims of trafficking in persons and investigation and prosecution of traffickers was continued. The manual will be made available in late 2008 for adaptation and implementation in various regions.

9. Draft model legislation on trafficking in persons was reviewed, taking into account the input from a meeting of an expert working group held in October 2007. The model law will be finalized in the second half of 2008.

10. UNODC works closely with a number of international, regional and non-governmental organizations on matters related to transnational organized crime. It is a member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe expert coordination team of the Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons,[6] which works to promote and coordinate a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to trafficking in persons. The Global Migration Group is another example of inter-agency coordination; the UNODC participates in the Group with nine other organizations[7] to promote the wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration and to encourage the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better-coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration.

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[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.V.2.

[6] Partner organizations of the Alliance include the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

[7] Those organizations are the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organization, the World Bank and the International Organization for Migration.

11. UNODC has continued to participate in the Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism, which serves as a mechanism for consultation, exchanging information and setting priorities among United Nations departments, agencies, funds and programmes dealing with issues related to small arms and light weapons.

B. Countering human trafficking

12. UNODC is supporting States in implementing the provisions of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol in order to prevent the tragedy of human trafficking, protect the victims and bring their traffickers to justice. Countering human trafficking has a security dimension related to the rule of law, as well as a development dimension related to the need to reduce the vulnerability of people to this predatory crime. The key to success is building a broad social basis to fight human trafficking.

Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking

13. The Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking, which was launched in March 2007 to raise awareness and further advance efforts to implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, carried out a series of activities during the reporting period. Pursuant to decisions 16/1 and 16/2 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, UNODC held several consultative meetings in 2007 and 2008, in which Member States provided guidance for the Global Initiative and for a major international event, the Vienna Forum to Fight Human Trafficking. The Forum was held in Vienna from 13 to 15 February 2008 and brought together over 1,700 participants, including senior government officials, delegates of Member States, business leaders, representatives of non-governmental organizations, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, activists, journalists and victims of trafficking. The Forum provided a platform for a new campaign of coordinated action to tackle trafficking in persons, focusing on the three central themes of an effective strategy to counter human trafficking: vulnerability, impact and action. In taking stock of the lessons learned and progress achieved, the Forum gave direction for future actions and innovative ways to counter human trafficking.

14. In addition to the Forum, in 2007 the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking arranged a series of regional events to focus attention on various aspects of the human trafficking problem. In addition, several expert group meetings have been held to develop training material and other products to provide assistance to Governments, civil society, the business community, international organizations and other relevant actors in implementing measures to prevent and combat human trafficking.[8] UNODC has also launched a global assessment effort to deepen understanding of national responses to human trafficking, focusing on the legal and institutional frameworks, the criminal justice responses to human trafficking and services provided to victims of human trafficking. A report providing a global overview of national responses to human trafficking is planned for publication by the end of 2008.

[8] For further details on these regional events and expert group meetings, see E/CN.15/2008/10.

C. Countering the smuggling of migrants

15. The assessment and research activities conducted by UNODC in the area of the smuggling of migrants and related activities has contributed to better knowledge of the shortcomings in the implementation of the Migrants Protocol. Countering the smuggling of migrants should be a high political priority, and, in order to be successful, that effort requires effective criminal justice system responses, international cooperation and evidence-based policies.

16. Following several assessment activities, including fact-finding missions in June 2006 to the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone, UNODC has recently launched the Impact Programme, which is aimed at assisting North and West African States in preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants from or through Africa to Europe. The key objective of the programme is to strengthen the criminal justice system response to the smuggling of migrants in African States by establishing adequate legislative frameworks, building the capacities of law enforcement, prosecution and judiciary officials, strengthening international and regional cooperation and fostering prevention by raising awareness among relevant authorities and the general public. As part of the programme, UNODC has provided technical assistance to Senegal to harmonize its legislation with the Migrants Protocol, held a workshop in Tripoli on international criminal justice matters related to the smuggling of migrants and conducted a first assessment mission to Mali. Further assessment missions will be carried out within the next three months in North Africa, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal.

D. Curbing corruption

United Nations Convention against Corruption

17. Corruption stifles development by reducing investment and draining much-needed public funds. It undermines democracy and the rule of law, and it erodes public trust. It can even pose a threat to security by facilitating terrorist acts, enabling criminals to infiltrate state structures and weakening the security apparatus. As at 4 June 2008, 140 States had signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption (General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex), and 117 States had ratified the Convention.

Implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at its first session

18. At its first session, held in Amman in December 2006, the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption determined its priority areas of work and adopted eight resolutions, concerning the review of implementation (resolution 1/1); mechanisms for gathering information on the implementation of the Convention (resolution 1/2); adapting laws and regulations to bring States into conformity with the provisions of the Convention (resolution 1/3); asset recovery (resolution 1/4); technical assistance (resolution 1/5); an international cooperation workshop on technical assistance (resolution 1/6); the issue of bribery of officials of public international organizations (resolution 1/7); and best practices

in the fight against corruption (resolution 1/8). It also adopted a decision on the offer by the Government of Indonesia to host the second session of the Conference.

19. Pursuant to Conference resolution 1/2, UNODC developed a basic survey software package incorporating the requested self-assessment checklist, and as at 21 January 2008, 65 Member States, including 56 States parties to the Convention, had submitted their self-assessment reports. Pursuant to Conference resolution 1/6, the International Cooperation Workshop on Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption was held in Montevideo from 30 May to 1 June 2007.

20. In its resolution 1/7, the Conference requested UNODC to initiate an open-ended dialogue between relevant public international organizations and States parties on the issue of bribery of officials of public international organizations. UNODC adopted a two-pronged approach to implement that request. First, the open-ended dialogue was promoted through a meeting held in Vienna on 27 September 2007 that brought together representatives of international organizations and States. Secondly, UNODC presented a proposal to the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to undertake a United Nations system-wide integrity initiative incorporating the principles of the Convention. Two meetings were held as a follow-up to the proposal, the first in Vienna on 28 September 2007 and the second on 31 January 2008.

Second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

21. The second session of the Conference was held in Nusa Dua, Indonesia, from 28 January to 1 February 2008. The Conference adopted five resolutions and one decision. The resolutions adopted related to the review of implementation (resolution 2/1), adapting legislation and regulations (resolution 2/2), asset recovery (resolution 2/3), technical assistance (resolution 2/4) and bribery of officials of public international organizations (resolution 2/5).[9]

22. A number of special events were organized in conjunction with the second session of the Conference: an event entitled "Artists for integrity", a round table on corruption and development, a forum for parliamentarians, an event for representatives of the business community, a peer-to-peer media forum, a round-table discussion on bribery of officials of public international organizations, a ministerial round table on the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) initiative and an event for civil society organizations.

Promoting ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption through tools, technical assistance for legislation, capacity-building and cooperation with other entities

23. On 17 September 2007, UNODC and the World Bank launched the joint StAR initiative, whose action includes activities in various pilot countries to promote the implementation of the Convention against Corruption, assistance to developing countries in building capacity for mutual legal assistance and partnerships to share information and expertise. The initiative is guided by the "Friends of StAR", an

[9] See CAC/COSP/2008/15.

advisory group composed of influential, experienced individuals from developed and developing countries who are expected to promote implementation of the provisions of the Convention on asset recovery and promote cooperation between countries to recover assets. A workshop will be conducted in Bangkok in 2008 to take stock of the progress made through the initiative. To oversee the work of the initiative, the two organizations have created a joint StAR secretariat that will be based in the offices of the World Bank in Washington, D.C., and include World Bank and UNODC staff.

24. In 2007, the Pilot Review Programme for technical assistance was established, with the objective of evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of mechanisms for reviewing implementation of the Convention against Corruption and to provide to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption information on lessons learned and experience acquired, thus enabling the Conference to make informed decisions on the establishment of the appropriate mechanism for reviewing implementation of the Convention. It is further aimed at providing assistance to participating States for the implementation of the Convention. Twenty-eight countries are participating in the Programme, which is an interim measure and is strictly voluntary and limited in scope and time.

25. Corruption within the judiciary threatens its independence, impartiality and fairness and undermines the rule of law, which is a key prerequisite for economic growth and the eradication of poverty. Based on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct,[10] UNODC has developed tools to strengthen judicial integrity and capacity, including a commentary on the Principles, a training manual on judicial ethics and a standard methodology and survey instruments for assessing integrity and capacity.

26. Technical assistance projects were developed for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, Kenya, Maldives, Panama, Paraguay and Swaziland, and UNODC received new requests from Burundi, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Paraguay, Qatar, and Viet Nam. Those projects focus on developing effective anti-corruption policies, the establishment of independent anti-corruption bodies and the strengthening of the integrity of criminal justice institutions and their capacity to prevent and control corruption. In 2007, UNODC launched the Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme, which to date has resulted in the posting of three mentors in government institutions in Bolivia, Kenya and Tajikistan, with additional mentors to be posted to Cape Verde, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Thailand and two other countries during the course of 2008.

27. UNODC is implementing a project of the United Nations Democracy Fund aimed at providing emerging democracies in Africa with a blueprint for countering corruption based on the provisions of the Convention against Corruption, in cooperation with the Institute for Security Studies based in South Africa. Assessment missions to Liberia, Mauritania and Togo were carried out in 2007 and 2008, to be followed by a regional workshop at the end of 2008.

28. On the occasion of the fourth International Anti-Corruption Day, 9 December 2007, UNODC launched the campaign "Your 'no' counts". The campaign was also

[10] Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/23, annex.

disseminated through awareness-raising activities organized by 17 UNODC field and project offices, including press conferences, round tables, radio and television programmes, sporting events and anti-corruption marches.

E. Countering terrorism

29. In fulfilment of paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 62/175, UNODC has continued to enhance its delivery to Member States of technical assistance on legal and related capacity-building matters, within the framework of its global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism.

30. Since the launch of the global project in January 2003, the Branch has provided specialized assistance to over 150 Member States in ratifying and implementing the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism. From 1 June 2007 to 31 May 2008, 53 countries received country-specific direct assistance and 15 regional and subregional workshops were organized, covering more than 105 countries. Since 2003, more than 6,700 national criminal justice officials have been provided with specialized briefings on the provisions and practical application of the international conventions and protocols against terrorism, approximately 1,500 of those officials having been trained since June 2007.

31. More than a dozen technical assistance tools have been developed, including a revised legislative guide to the universal legal regime against terrorism, model legislative provisions against terrorism and a counter-terrorism legal database. Tools under preparation include a training manual on international cooperation in the fight against terrorism, a specialized tool on nuclear terrorism, a handbook on criminal justice responses to counter-terrorism, an introduction to international law aspects of countering terrorism and a digest of terrorist cases for practitioners.

32. Promoting the ratification and implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (General Assembly resolution 59/290, annex) has been an important new focus. Pursuant to the mandate given to UNODC in Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/19 of 22 July 2005 and the relevant General Assembly resolutions, UNODC has recently organized several thematically focused subregional workshops and national legislative drafting expert workshops addressing the criminal law aspects of the universal legal framework against nuclear terrorism.

33. The counter-terrorism activities of UNODC are undertaken in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and in cooperation with many regional and international organizations. UNODC also actively participates in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and co-chairs its working group on facilitating the integrated implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (General Assembly resolution 60/288) and its working group on tackling the financing of terrorism.

34. The work of UNODC in the area of counter-terrorism has contributed to the increase in the number of ratifications of the international legal instruments to counter terrorism and the elaboration of new or revised counter-terrorism

legislation. An estimated 400 ratifications were made, and an estimated 47 new or revised pieces of counter-terrorism legislation were drafted by countries assisted.

35. Notwithstanding those achievements, major challenges lie ahead, for which increased substantive and financial support from Member States is required. Work related to assistance with ratification and legislative incorporation must be reinforced, since as at 1 June 2008 no Member State had ratified all 16 universal legal instruments against terrorism and less than 100 countries had ratified the first 12 instruments. Moreover, efforts are being made to collect and transfer, in a comprehensive and sustained manner, specialized knowledge and expertise for strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to apply the legal regime against terrorism in conformity with the rule of law. The delivery of in-depth training as assistance to Member States requires expanding services in specialized areas in which UNODC has expertise, such as international cooperation in criminal matters, nuclear terrorism, the financing of terrorism and aspects of countering terrorism related to the rule of law.

36. Enhanced efforts are needed to offer, upon request, services that incorporate the cross-cutting aspects of crime, drug and terrorism prevention in a coherent and comprehensive manner. UNODC has recently elaborated a thematic programme on terrorism prevention that gives operational effect to the terrorism prevention objectives and resolutions contained in the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/12, annex). The thematic programme provides the framework for integrating the specialized services for strengthening the legal regime against terrorism carried out as part of the global project and the services that can be delivered in other relevant areas such as money-laundering, transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, corruption and criminal justice reform.

37. The attention of the Assembly is drawn to the report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism (E/CN.15/2008/5), which contains more detailed information on activities undertaken by UNODC in the area of terrorism prevention.

III. Preventing crime and strengthening criminal justice systems

A. Crime prevention and criminal justice reform in developing, transitional and post-conflict societies

38. In the reporting period, the UNODC technical assistance portfolio was significantly strengthened in the area of judicial integrity and criminal justice reform. The implementation of a number of projects and programmes provided additional evidence that technical assistance in the areas of justice and integrity reform is dependent on national ownership through long-term interventions by Governments. It is not sufficient to strengthen only one aspect of the criminal justice system or one institution; reform initiatives that address only one aspect have been shown not to be sustainable. Efforts to strengthen the integrity and the accountability of the judiciary must also address law enforcement and prosecution services. Interventions relating to technical or administrative aspects such as case management can have a significant impact on the efficiency of justice systems and

on respect for the human rights of prisoners. Furthermore, assessments and data collection are essential components of such programmes.

39. The focus during the reporting period was to provide operational tools to meet the needs of policymakers and professionals in implementing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. In particular, a number of tools have been developed for assessments and have been made available on the UNODC website for downloading.[11] In particular, during the reporting period, UNODC finalized and disseminated the *Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit*,[12] which has become a key tool for all United Nations and other organizations and professionals working in the area of criminal justice reform. The hard-copy version and the CD-ROM were disseminated widely in 2007.

40. In the context of its judicial reform programme, for use in several countries UNODC developed and implemented a comprehensive methodology for collecting and carrying out in-depth assessments of the justice sector. Assessments are aimed at producing a comprehensive and detailed picture of the state of a country's justice sector using a variety of methodologies, including desk research, surveys and focus groups.

41. UNODC played an active role in the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group established by the Secretary-General, contributing to the drafting of the United Nations guidance note on a United Nations approach to rule-of-law assistance. At the operational level, a number of the initiatives and programmes, such as assessment and programming missions and tools and handbooks, were produced or carried out jointly with other United Nations agencies or at the request of those agencies or their field missions.[13]

42. In addition to being an active partner in the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, UNODC responded to an increasing number of requests for technical assistance in post-conflict countries during the reporting period. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti assigned a post to UNODC in order to implement the joint Programme of Action to Strengthen the Rule of Law. In southern Sudan a phase-I project to build leadership capacity within the prison service and address the circumstances of prisoners with specific needs is under implementation, in full coordination with the United Nations Mission in the Sudan; phase II is expected to commence in the latter half of 2008. In Guinea-Bissau, a programme called Combating and Preventing Drug Trafficking to and from Guinea-Bissau: Promoting the Rule of Law and the Effective Administration of Justice, 2007-2010 combines the provision of specialized expertise in investigation, prosecution and sentencing for drug trafficking with a phased approach to reform of the penitentiary administration and measures for access to justice.

[11] The tool on the prison system, for example, was downloaded 11,475 times in 2007.

[12] The toolkit is available at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/Criminal-Justice-Toolkit.html.

[13] For example, an assessment mission to Burundi was carried out at the request of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi; missions to Guinea-Bissau were conducted at the request of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau and programmes in the Sudan at the request of and in cooperation with the United Nations Mission in the Sudan.

43. Strategic partnerships were built with a number of other United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), such as the partnership with the UNDP Programme on Governance in the Arab Region, in particular in the area of support for implementation of the Convention against Corruption in Arab countries. Efforts in that partnership have focused on developing and implementing a computer-based training programme on judicial ethics for Arab judiciaries.

B. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Violence against women

44. At its seventeenth session, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice paid particular attention to the issue of violence against women. In the session's thematic discussion, entitled "Thematic discussion on aspects of violence against women that pertain directly to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", participants focused on the following topics: "successful practices to prevent violence against women", "criminal justice responses to violence against women, including against women migrant workers" and "effective strategies and practices to support victims of violence, including victims of sexual assault". Participants in the thematic discussion stressed, among other things, the importance of a comprehensive approach; it was also noted that a range of efforts were needed to ensure that strategies, action plans and related legislative frameworks included specific provisions or guidelines for better protecting all citizens from violent crimes, including domestic violence, sexual assault, marital sexual assault and female genital mutilation.

45. The Commission adopted decision 17/1, entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls", in which the Commission, inter alia, requested UNODC to convene an intergovernmental group of experts with equitable geographical representation, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, to review and update, as appropriate, the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 52/86, annex); requested UNODC to make recommendations on addressing violence against women and girls, for consideration by the Commission at its nineteenth session; and welcomed the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host to the meeting of the intergovernmental group of experts, to be held in 2008.

46. Technical assistance was carried out in accordance with United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. UNODC has continued developing legislative tools to assist countries in the implementation of relevant standards and norms, including the draft model legislation on trafficking in persons, which is to serve as a guide for States wishing to implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, and a model law to assist States in drafting national legislation

in line with the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex).

C. Data collection, research and trend analysis

47. In the area of crime and criminal justice, the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems is the main data-collection instrument, collecting police and judicial statistics from virtually all Member States. Nine Surveys have been concluded so far, collating data for the period from 1976 to 2004.[14] After extensive revision and preparations, the questionnaires for the Tenth Survey were disseminated in 2007.[15]

48. UNODC data were used for focused analysis to provide inputs to studies on crime, drugs and development. During the reporting period, UNODC continued its series of studies on drugs and crime with the publication of two key reports: *Crime and Development in Central America: Caught in the Crossfire*[16] and *Crime, Violence and Development: Trends, Costs and Policy Options in the Caribbean*, the latter published jointly with the World Bank in May 2007. Recent UNODC reports have also explored the interface between increasing drug demand in Europe, improved security along traditional trafficking routes and the need for rule of law and security sector reform in some countries in West Africa. In *Cocaine Trafficking in West Africa: the Threat to Stability and Development (with special reference to Guinea-Bissau)*, UNODC highlighted the movement of cocaine from South America via West Africa to Europe. In keeping with its strategy of enhancing knowledge about trends around the world with respect to drug and crime issues, in March 2008 UNODC published *Crime and its impact on the Balkans and affected countries*.

49. UNODC, at the request of interested Governments, contributes to building capacity for crime data collection and reporting, including by promoting crime and victimization surveys. A manual on victim surveys is currently being developed by a task force led by UNODC and the Economic Commission for Europe. Further, UNODC is working on the identification of core indicators of conventional crime and on developing indicators of transnational organized crime, including appropriate definitions for data-collection purposes and new indicators for such types of crime. Part of this work is being conducted in collaboration with the European Commission, through the participation of UNODC in the expert group on policy needs for data on crime and criminal justice[17] and the subgroups on trafficking in persons and criminal justice statistics.

50. In line with its strategy for policy and trend analysis, during the reporting period UNODC has cooperated with United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations on initiatives to improve crime data and national capacities to collect

[14] Results and responses are available at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/United-Nations-Surveys-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-Systems.html.

[15] The questionnaire is available for download in the six official languages of the United Nations at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/Tenth-United-Nations-Survey-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-Systems.html.

[16] United Nations publication, Sales No. B.07.IV.5.

[17] The expert group was established by the European Commission to guide work towards the identification of selected crime indicators.

data. In particular, it has engaged in the United Nations system-wide process of developing indicators to measure violence against women.[18]

IV. Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

51. In its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007, entitled "Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", the General Assembly accepted with gratitude the offer of the Government of Brazil to act as host to the Twelfth Congress and requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with the Government and to report on them to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session; and requested the Commission, at its seventeenth session, to finalize the programme for the Twelfth Congress and to make its final recommendations on the theme of the Congress and on the organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of regional preparatory meetings, including meetings of the least developed countries, for the Twelfth Congress; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it, through the Commission, at its seventeenth session, on the implementation of that resolution.

52. An informal, open-ended working group was established at the intersessional meeting of the Commission held on 25 September 2007, to discuss preparations for the Twelfth Congress. The final recommendations of the working group, in particular concerning the agenda and programme of work of the Twelfth Congress, were reviewed at a subsequent intersessional meeting and later considered by the Commission at its seventeenth session.

53. The report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2008/14), reported to the Commission on the status of preparations for the Twelfth Congress, including consultations between the host country, Brazil, and the Secretariat concerning arrangements for the Congress.

54. At its seventeenth session, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a draft resolution for adoption by the Assembly, entitled "Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice".[19] According to that draft resolution, to be considered by the Assembly at its sixty-third session, the Assembly would decide to hold the

[18] In paragraph 18 of its resolution 61/143, entitled "Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women", the General Assembly requested the Statistical Commission to develop and propose, in consultation with the Commission on the Status of Women, and building on the work of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, a set of possible indicators on violence against women in order to assist States in assessing the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women.

[19] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 10* (E/2008/30), chap. I, sect. A.

Twelfth Congress in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 11 April 2010; decide that the high-level segment of the Twelfth Congress would be held during the last two days of the Congress; and decide that the main theme of the Twelfth Congress would be "Comprehensive strategies for global challenges: crime prevention and criminal justice systems and their development in a changing world". The Assembly would also approve the provisional agenda for the Twelfth Congress as finalized by the Commission at its seventeenth session; and request the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress in a timely manner in order to enable the regional preparatory meetings to commence early in 2009, and invite Member States to be actively involved in that process.

V. Emerging policy issues

55. Following up on two research studies carried out in 2007 on the prevention of crime and violence in the context of development and urban governance, published by UNODC, one co-sponsored by the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Development Bank and the other by the World Bank, in 2008 UNODC pursued crime prevention project ideas focusing on urban youth at risk. An initial project portfolio was developed as a contribution to technical assistance for sustainable livelihoods in Central America, the Caribbean, Latin America and East Africa, for which donor support is sought. As a separate initiative, UNODC and the Government of Germany organized the technical consultative meeting on making the United Nations crime prevention guidelines work, held in Berlin from 2 to 4 July 2008, which addressed the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1995/9 of 24 July 1995 and 2002/13 of 24 July 2002, which contain such guidelines. UNODC participated in the International Conference on the State of Safety in World Cities, which was held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 1 to 5 October 2007 as part of the Safer Cities Programme of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. UNODC also participated in the International Youth Crime Prevention and Cities Summit held in Durban, South Africa, from 17 to 21 June 2008.

56. A growing concern among Member States is the substantial increase in the rates of transnational occurrence and range of offences relating to economic fraud and identity-related crime, as highlighted in the report to the sixty-second session of the Assembly. In its resolution 2007/20 of 26 July 2007, on international cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime, the Economic and Social Council recalled its request for information gained in this area to be used to develop useful practices, guidelines or other materials. In that context, UNODC has launched a consultative platform on identity-related crime to provide a strategic and substantive framework for further action and has established a core group of experts from Governments, private sector entities, international organizations and research and academic institutions, to provide advice on possible long-term strategies, for further consideration. The group first met in Courmayeur, Italy, in November 2007, in conjunction with the International Conference on the Evolving Challenge of

Identity-Related Crime: Addressing Fraud and the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity, organized by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and UNODC.

57. UNODC is developing activities to counter cybercrime, including the use of the Internet for child exploitation, Internet pharmacies and money-laundering. In addition, UNODC, together with the Korean Institute of Criminal Justice Policy and with support from the NHN Corporation of the Republic of Korea, is developing a virtual forum against cybercrime to provide law enforcement bodies, criminal justice officials and researchers with technical advice on preventing and investigating cybercrime.

58. In its resolution 16/1, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice encouraged Member States to provide information to UNODC regarding their use of the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption to combat international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources. Also pursuant to that resolution, the Open-ended Expert Group on International Cooperation in Preventing and Combating Illicit International Trafficking in Forest Products, including Timber, Wildlife and Other Forest Biological Resources held a meeting, hosted by the Government of Indonesia, in Jakarta from 26 to 28 March 2008 (see E/CN.15/2008/20). At its seventeenth session, the Commission recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources",[20] in which the Council would encourage Member States to continue to provide UNODC with information on measures taken pursuant to resolution 16/1, taking into consideration the emphasis that the Open-ended Expert Group, in its report, placed on the need for holistic and comprehensive national multisectoral approaches to preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources, as well as for international coordination and cooperation in support of such approaches, including through technical assistance activities to build the capacity of relevant national officials and institutions.

VI. Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body

A. Implementation of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

59. The activities of UNODC are designed to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism. In its resolution 2007/19 of 26 July 2007, entitled "Strategy for the

[20] Ibid., chap. I, sect. B.

period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", the Economic and Social Council approved the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for UNODC (Council resolution 2007/12, annex). In its resolution 2007/19, the Council requested the Executive Director of UNODC to incorporate the strategy for the period 2008-2011 into the strategic framework and to present the latter to the relevant intergovernmental bodies, for their consideration and approval; prepare the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009, as well as for the biennium 2010-2011, for UNODC, based, inter alia, on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for UNODC; submit to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its reconvened sixteenth session a report identifying the medium-term strategy activities projected for the period 2008-2009 and the estimated cost of implementing them; and report, through the programme performance report, to the Commission on progress made in the implementation of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for UNODC.

60. The three subprogrammes under the strategic framework correspond broadly to the three themes identified in the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for UNODC: rule of law; policy and trend analysis; and prevention, treatment and reintegration and alternative development. That structure provides an effective and flexible organization of resources in order to produce demonstrable results. Since the approval of the strategy by the Economic and Social Council in 2007, work has proceeded towards its implementation. The strategy has been incorporated into the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011, and the consolidated budget for the period 2008-2009 is in alignment with the three basic themes and the 14 result areas identified. Standard tools have been prepared for the formulation of regional, country and thematic programmes that will translate results into measurable targets with corresponding monetary and human resource costs.

61. At the project level, a new project document template was adopted, aligning project objectives and outcomes with the results contained in the strategy. Further, training courses have been developed, and capacity for carrying out effective project planning, monitoring and evaluation has been strengthened. Approximately 150 staff members from all 21 field offices and headquarters have been trained to use the logical framework approach to establish demonstrable links between project-level objectives and the results identified in the strategy. Further capacity-building efforts are under way.

B. Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

62. In its resolution 61/252, section XI, of 22 December 2006, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body", the General Assembly authorized the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal United Nations policymaking body on crime prevention and criminal justice issues, to approve, on the basis of the proposals of the Executive Director of UNODC, bearing in mind the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and

Criminal Justice Fund, including its administrative and programme support costs budget.

63. The Commission assumed authority over the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund and held its first reconvened session in November 2007 to review and approve the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for the biennium 2008-2009. In its resolution 16/6, entitled "Budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund", the Commission approved the projected use of general-purpose funds in the biennium 2008-2009 and endorsed the estimates for the programme support cost funds and special-purpose funds as indicated in the resolution.

64. The sufficiency and stability of multilateral core resources are critical to the mission and mandate of UNODC because they finance continuous elements of the programme, programme support, executive direction and management and policymaking organs. Those resources are also essential to the implementation and sustainability of special-purpose fund activities of UNODC. The general-purpose funds of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund amount to $7 million (8 per cent) of the projected expenditures of $93 million for the biennium 2008-2009. In the biennium 2008-2009, the regular budget share of total UNODC resources (sections 16 and 22) is estimated at $37 million (11 per cent) of the projected total of $332 million. In the biennium 2008-2009, $267 million (81 per cent) of the total resources received by UNODC will be special-purpose funds: $181 million (including programme support costs) for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and $86 million (including programme support costs) for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. A summary of the contributions and pledges to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in the period January 2005-June 2008 is contained in the annex to the present report.

65. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime funding trends over the past four years are described by the Joint Inspection Unit in its report entitled "Voluntary contributions in the United Nations system organizations: impact on programme delivery and resource mobilization strategies" (A/62/546). In that report, UNODC is identified as an office with a high dependency on voluntary earmarked funding, resulting in a lack of predictability of resources, the lack of flexibility associated with such funding and the potential for the distortion of programme priorities.

66. While UNODC has attracted substantially increased special-purpose funding, most voluntary contributions are tightly earmarked to specific projects, leaving little operational flexibility to respond to complex programmatic and management challenges. This growth of special-purpose funding and the substantial financial, human and other management risks that accompany it must be mitigated through predictable, assured and sustained increases in multilateral core resources. Unfortunately, the regular budget of UNODC has remained static in absolute terms, while general-purpose funds have declined.[21]

[21] For further information, see the report of the Executive Director on financial issues and difficulties faced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing its mandates and an initial assessment of ways and means of improving the financial situation

67. In its decision 17/2, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", the Commission decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group to discuss and prepare recommendations to be submitted to the Commission at its eighteenth session on how to ensure political ownership by Member States and on how to improve the governance structure and financial situation of UNODC. That decision was parallel to Commission on Narcotic Drugs decision 51/1.

VII. Recommendations

68. It is recommended that the General Assembly consider taking the following measures:

Organized crime

1. Encouraging Member States, if they have not already done so, to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, to take necessary steps to ensure effective implementation of those instruments and to take advantage of the wide spectrum of tools and assistance offered by UNODC in the fight against transnational organized crime;

Fighting human trafficking

2. Encouraging UNODC to continue its inter-agency coordination efforts in the field of human trafficking and to expand multi-agency initiatives where possible, and requesting UNODC to support Member States in their efforts for combating human trafficking and for promoting multidisciplinary and comprehensive responses, including prevention and awareness-raising, data collection and research, legislation, criminal justice system responses, the provision of assistance and protection to victims of trafficking and international cooperation;

3. Inviting Member States to provide the necessary financial resources for the establishment and maintenance by UNODC of an online information-sharing system to provide information on technical assistance activities to both donor and beneficiary States and international organizations, including the identification and compilation of best practices, existing guidelines and training materials and the identification of technical assistance needs;

Countering the smuggling of migrants

4. Encouraging Member States to adopt appropriate legislation or revise existing legislation, bringing it in line with the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and strengthening criminal justice responses to the smuggling of migrants, including enhancing border control measures and international cooperation;

(E/CN.7/2008/11-E/CN.15/2008/15).

5. Requesting UNODC to continue to provide technical assistance, including assistance on research and data collection, in support of Member States in their efforts to address the issue of the smuggling of migrants;

Curbing corruption

6. Encouraging Member States that have not already done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to support its full implementation;

7. Encouraging Member States to approach the implementation of the asset recovery provisions of the Convention against Corruption with full appreciation of the complexity of the related actions and a willingness to invest time, energy and resources in identifying the best ways to foster mutual trust, confidence and strengthened cooperation;

8. Encouraging UNODC to continue providing technical assistance to effectively implement the Convention against Corruption;

Countering terrorism

9. Providing further guidance and support to strengthen the work of UNODC in the area of counter-terrorism, including by contributing to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the development of new initiatives, and inviting recipient and donor countries, as well as relevant subregional, regional and international organizations to work closely with UNODC in this area;

United Nations standards and norms in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice

10. Encouraging Member States and entities of the United Nations system to use existing manuals and handbooks based on United Nations standards and norms;

11. Encouraging Member States to commit resources for the provision of assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries in post-conflict situations in applying standards and norms through criminal justice reform and crime prevention programmes of technical assistance;

12. Encouraging Member States to use model legislation and legislative guides and best practice guidelines in the areas of extradition and mutual legal assistance case work, as well as other tools developed by UNODC and its partners, to train and assist competent authorities in drafting and executing effective requests for judicial cooperation;

Violence against women

13. Encouraging UNODC to continue, within its mandates, to provide assistance to Member States, upon request, in the area of criminal justice system responses to violence against women and girls, focusing on access to justice for female victims of violence; access to health and other services for female victims of violence; the strengthening of data collection efforts

concerning all forms of violence against women and girls in order to track trends in prevalence and incidence and support the development of policies related to criminal justice; and the situation of women in detention, as well as children residing in prison with their mothers;

14. Encouraging Member States to address violence inflicted upon women during conflicts not only by means of criminal justice responses but also by involving women in the peace processes aimed at ending the conflicts in their countries, since violence tends to continue into the post-conflict stage, and encouraging UNODC, within its mandate, to explore ways and means of further addressing this issue;

Data collection, research and analysis

15. Urging Member States to consider the importance of regular reporting of data on crime trends at the national, regional and international levels, including through systematic participation in the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and crime victim surveys;

16. Encouraging Member States to develop their national capacity for the generation and collection of criminal justice statistics, including by the police, prosecutors, courts and penal systems and through the development of population-based surveys;

Emerging policy issues

17. Keeping apprised of emerging policy issues and possible responses, including, for example, in the areas of urban crime, cybercrime, fraud and identity theft, and international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources;

Financial support

18. Emphasizing the importance of providing regular and adequate resources to enable UNODC to fully implement its mandates and to provide support in accordance with the increasing demand for technical assistance;

19. Giving appropriate early consideration to the needs of UNODC referred to in the recommendations above, and exploring ways and means of addressing the increasing demands being made on its limited resources in the context of the biennium 2010-2011.

Annex

Financial status of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund

Table
Contributions and pledges to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, January 2005-June 2008
(United States dollars)

Donor	*Total amount pledged*	*General purpose*	*Special purpose*
Australia	1 111 077	-	1 111 077[b]
Austria	3 833 083	70 419[a]	3 762 664[b]
Belarus	20 000	-	20 000[a]
Belgium	1 056 677	173 774[b]	882 903[b]
Brazil	5 202 300	-	5 202 300[b]
Cameroon	1 957	1 957[a]	-
Canada	13 236 714	301 774[a]	12 934 940[b]
Cape Verde	5 808 426	-	5 808 426[b]
Chile	30 000	15 000[a]	15 000[a]
Colombia	678 996	-	678 996[a]
Croatia	12 000	12 000[a]	-
Denmark	1 859 876	-	1 859 876[a]
Finland	362 337	-	362 337[b]
France	1 593 492	-	1 593 492[a]
Germany	3 063 727	-	3 063 727[b]
Greece	335 000	-	335 000[a]
Hungary	75 395	-	75 395[b]
India	106 000	106 000[a]	-
Ireland	1 417 348	-	1 417 348[a]
Italy	33 018 265	3 175 670[a]	29 842 595[b]
Japan	270 909	20 000[a]	250 909[a]
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 696 200	-	1 696 200[b]
Liechtenstein	250 000	-	250 000[b]
Luxembourg	8 795	-	8 795[a]
Madagascar	1 000	1 000[a]	-
Monaco	180 000	-	180 000[b]
Morocco	12 000	12 000[b]	-
Netherlands	5 448 516	-	5 448 516[b]
New Zealand	140 845	-	140 845[a]
Nigeria	8 717	-	8 717[a]
Norway	9 537 052	2 013 091[a]	7 523 961[a]
Panama	500	500[a]	-
Poland	200 032	-	200 032[a]
Republic of Korea	548 250	48 250[a]	500 000[b]
Spain	1 616 741	-	1 616 741[a]

Donor	*Total amount pledged*	*General purpose*	*Special purpose*
Sweden	8 295 335	212 008[a]	8 083 327[b]
Switzerland	2 425 162	-	2 425 162[b]
Thailand	318 638	-	318 638[a]
Tunisia	3 504	2 341[c]	1 163[c]
Turkey	300 000	-	300 000[b]
United Arab Emirates	15 000 000	-	15 000 000[b]
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 627 273	-	7 627 273[b]
United States of America	8 219 397	-	8 219 397[b]
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15 420	7 252	8 168[a]
European Commission	34 707 692	-	34 707 692[a]
International Organization of la Francophonie	77 761	-	77 761[c]
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	73 935	-	73 935[a]
United States Agency for International Development	1 507 000	-	1 507 000[b]
Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat	25 000	-	25 000[a]
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	10 000	-	10 000[a]
United Nations Children's Fund	48 150	-	48 150[a]
United Nations Democracy Fund	957 075	-	957 075[a]
United Nations Development Programme	794 770	-	794 770[b]
United Nations Headquarters	337 370	-	337 370[b]
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security	243 960	-	243 960[a]
Agenzia Italiana del Farmaco	179 942	-	179 942[b]
Cassa di Risparmio di Torino	166 175	-	166 175[b]
Ciga Gestioni SpA	1 631	-	1 631[a]
Courtroom Television Network LLC	25 000	-	25 000[a]
Drosos Foundation	434 837	-	434 837[a]
Equality Now Inc.	48 791	-	48 791[a]
Equipelectro Ltda.	31 965	-	31 965[a]
Instituto Damasino (Brazil)	30 000	-	30 000[a]
Provincia di Torino	8 916	-	8 916[a]
Regione Piemonte	22 021	-	22 021[a]
Roadside Attractions	2 823	-	2 823[a]
Sandia National Laboratories	100 000	-	100 000[a]
San Paolo Foundation	1 647 754	-	1 647 754[b]
Scandinavia Research Council for	9 980	-	9 980[a]

Donor	*Total amount pledged*	*General purpose*	*Special purpose*
Scandinavia Research Council for Criminology	9 980	-	9 980[a]
Small Arms Survey	30 000	-	30 000[a]
Other persons	19 314	3[a]	19 311[a]
Total	**176 488 816**	**6 173 038**	**170 315 778**

[a] Paid.
[b] Paid in part.
[c] Pledged.